

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent/Plaintiff,

vs.

BILAL R. FULLER,

Petitioner/Defendant.

Case No.: 2:10-cr-00390-GMN-GWF

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is Petitioner Bilal Fuller's ("Petitioner's") Motion for Voluntarily Dismissal, (ECF No. 64), of the Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ("2255 Motion"), (ECF Nos. 57, 58). The Government did not file a response, and the time to do so has passed.

Also pending before the Court is the Government's Motion to Dismiss Petitioner's 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 60). Petitioner filed a Response, (ECF No. 61), and the Government filed a Reply, (ECF No. 62).

For the reasons discussed below, Petitioner's Motion for Voluntary Dismissal is **GRANTED**. Additionally, the Government's Motion to Dismiss is **DENIED as moot**.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On January 17, 2012, Petitioner pleaded guilty to one count of possession of a stolen firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(j). (Plea Mem., ECF No. 45); (Mins. Proceedings, ECF No. 47). The Court thus sentenced Petitioner to a term of 120 months imprisonment. (J., ECF No. 55).

On June 22, 2016, Petitioner filed an Abridged 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 57), followed by a comprehensive 2255 Motion on December 23, 2016, (ECF No. 58), arguing that the Court's

1 sentence violates due process because the Court imposed it under an unconstitutionally vague  
2 portion of the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G”). (2255 Mot. 3:2–9, ECF No.  
3 58). Petitioner’s vagueness argument relies on *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551  
4 (2015). In *Johnson*, the US Supreme Court ruled that the residual clause of the Armed Career  
5 Criminal Act (ACCA) was unconstitutionally vague. *Johnson*, 135 S. Ct. at 2557. Petitioner  
6 accordingly points to language in U.S.S.G § 4B1.2’s residual clause, which is identical to that  
7 of the ACCA’s residual clause, for the position that both provisions, and any sentences imposed  
8 under them, are invalid. (*Id.* 8:10–9:2).

9 On March 6, 2017, the Supreme Court issued its decision in *Beckles v. United States*,  
10 137 S. Ct. 886 (2017). In *Beckles*, the Court held that “the advisory Sentencing Guidelines are  
11 not subject to a vagueness challenge under the Due Process Clause and § 4B1.2(a)’s residual  
12 clause is not void for vagueness.” *Id.* at 895. Roughly two weeks later, Petitioner notified the  
13 Court of the *Beckles* decision, and requested the Court to defer ruling on the 2255 Motion for  
14 thirty days. (Notice 2:1–3, ECF No. 63). Petitioner thereafter filed a Motion for Voluntary  
15 Dismissal of his 2255 Motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“FRCP”) 41. (Mot.  
16 Voluntary Dismissal 1:18–2:2, ECF No. 64).

## 17 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

18 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a petitioner may file a motion requesting the Court which  
19 imposed sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Such a  
20 motion may be brought on the following grounds: “(1) the sentence was imposed in violation of  
21 the Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the court was without jurisdiction to impose  
22 the sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the  
23 sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack.” *Id.*; see *United States v. Berry*, 624 F.3d  
24 1031, 1038 (9th Cir. 2010). Motions pursuant to § 2255 must be filed within one year from  
25 “the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1). The

1 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure apply to petitions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 “to the extent that  
2 they are not inconsistent with any statutory provisions or [the Rules Governing Section 2255  
3 cases].” R. 12, Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings (2019).

4 FRCP 41(a)(1)(A)(i) allows for the voluntary dismissal of a case by a plaintiff without a  
5 court order where a notice of dismissal is filed before the opposing party has answered or filed  
6 a motion for summary judgment. FRCP 41(a)(2) permits dismissal by a court at the request of  
7 the plaintiff “on terms that the court considers proper.”

### 8 **III. DISCUSSION**

9 The Court’s discretion to grant dismissal under FRCP 41(a)(2) focuses primarily on  
10 whether the opposing party can show that it will suffer some plain legal prejudice as a result.  
11 *Smith v. Lenches*, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001) (citations omitted). Legal prejudice means  
12 “prejudice to some legal interest, some legal claim, some legal argument.” *Westlands Water*  
13 *Dist. v. United States*, 100 F.3d 94, 97 (9th Cir. 1996).

14 Here, the Government has not shown it will suffer legal prejudice if the Court grants  
15 Petitioner’s request to voluntarily dismiss his 2255 Motion. Though voluntary dismissal may  
16 conceivably go against finality by not decisively precluding a future 2255 motion on the same  
17 grounds, the Ninth Circuit has found uncertainty of a future, potential second lawsuit as  
18 insufficient to establish plain legal prejudice in the context of an FRCP 41(a)(2) motion. *See*  
19 *Westlands Water Dist.*, 100 F.3d at 96 (“[T]he threat of future litigation which causes  
20 uncertainty is insufficient to establish plain legal prejudice.”); *Hamilton v. Firestone Tire &*  
21 *Rubber Co.*, 679 F.2d 143, 145–46 (9th Cir. 1982) (“Appellant’s contention that appellee  
22 should have been estopped from requesting a voluntary dismissal, because appellant was put to  
23 significant expense in preparing and filing its pleadings, is without merit.”); *In re Lowenschuss*,  
24 67 F.3d 1394, 1400–01 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[T]he inconvenience of defending another lawsuit . . .  
25 does not constitute prejudice.”).

1 Further, regardless of whether the Court permits Petitioner to voluntarily dismiss his  
2 2255 Motion or denies the 2255 Motion on the merits, Petitioner will not obtain any relief from  
3 his sentence as a result of his filing. Petitioner also would need to distinguish the present 2255  
4 Motion, and the reasons underlying the current voluntary dismissal, if any future 2255 Motion  
5 arose.<sup>1</sup> *United States v. Salisbury*, No. 2:11-cr-00317-LDG-CWH, 2017 WL 3484649, at \*1 (D.  
6 Nev. Aug. 11, 2017) (explaining that any future 2255 Motion would “undoubtedly” require the  
7 petitioner to establish how prior motions do not bar the future motion); *Rodrigues v. United*  
8 *States*, No. 16-00149 HG, 2016 WL 1465328, at \*3 (D. Haw. Apr. 14, 2016) (discussing a  
9 district court’s ability to refer a second or successive petition to the court of appeals).  
10 Voluntary dismissal without an adjudication on the merits thus conserves judicial resources at  
11 this time and in the context of this case. *United States v. Wilson*, No. 2:11-cr-00333-LDG-  
12 GWF, 2017 WL 3484160, at \*1 (D. Nev. Aug. 11, 2017). The Court accordingly will dismiss  
13 Petitioner’s 2255 Motion pursuant to FRCP 41(a)(2).

14 ///

15 ///

16 ///

17 ///

18 ///

19 ///

20 ///

21 ///

22 \_\_\_\_\_

23 <sup>1</sup> The Court takes no position on whether any future 2255 Motion from Petitioner would be considered “second  
24 or successive” such that it must comply with procedural rules under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h). Nevertheless, the  
25 Court advises that if Petitioner should later attempt to again raise his dismissed claims in a subsequent habeas  
petition or Section 2255 motion, those claims may be time-barred, and may be barred as successive.

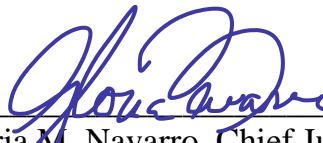
1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion for Voluntary Dismissal of 2255  
3 Motion, (ECF No. 64), is **GRANTED**.

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's 2255 Motion, (ECF Nos. 57, 58), is  
5 **DISMISSED** without prejudice.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Government's Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No.  
7 60), is **DENIED as moot**.

8 **DATED** this 8 day of April, 2019.

9  
10   
11 \_\_\_\_\_  
12 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
13 United States District Court  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25